



# SIGHT-READING FOR THE ALTO SAXOPHONE



IMPROVE YOUR  
SIGHT-READING!

BOOKLET 2

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G                  A                  B                  C                  D

The diagram shows the fingerings for notes G, A, B, C, and D on a guitar fretboard. Each note is represented by a vertical line with circles for frets. A black dot indicates a finger placement, and an open circle indicates an open string. A small leaf-like symbol is placed above the first fret for notes G, A, and B.

- G:** 1st fret (black dot), 2nd fret (black dot), 3rd fret (black dot), 4th fret (open circle), 5th fret (open circle), 6th fret (open circle).
- A:** 1st fret (black dot), 2nd fret (black dot), 3rd fret (open circle), 4th fret (open circle), 5th fret (open circle), 6th fret (open circle).
- B:** 1st fret (black dot), 2nd fret (open circle), 3rd fret (open circle), 4th fret (open circle), 5th fret (open circle), 6th fret (open circle).
- C:** 1st fret (open circle), 2nd fret (black dot), 3rd fret (open circle), 4th fret (open circle), 5th fret (open circle), 6th fret (open circle).
- D:** 1st fret (black dot), 2nd fret (black dot), 3rd fret (black dot), 4th fret (black dot), 5th fret (black dot), 6th fret (black dot).

| British name       | American name      | Note value | Rest | Number of beats        |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------|------|------------------------|
| Semibreve          | Whole note         |            |      | 4 beats (or whole bar) |
| Minim              | Half note          |            |      | 2 beats                |
| Crotchet           | Quarter note       |            |      | 1 beat                 |
| Quaver             | Eighth note        |            |      | 1/2 beat               |
| Semiquaver         | Sixteenth note     |            |      | 1/4 beat               |
| Demisemiquaver     | Thirty-second note |            |      | 1/8 beat               |
| Hemidemisemiquaver | Sixty-fourth note  |            |      | 1/16 beat              |





# Sight-Reading 2 for Alto Saxophone

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$\text{♩} = 88$   
1 2 3 4

Melody 1

Musical staff for Melody 1, measures 1-4. Dynamics: *mp*

Melody 2

Musical staff for Melody 2, measures 5-8. Dynamics: *mp*

Melody 3

Musical staff for Melody 3, measures 9-12. Dynamics: *mf*

Melody 4

Musical staff for Melody 4, measures 13-16. Dynamics: *mp* to *mf*

Melody 5

Musical staff for Melody 5, measures 17-20. Dynamics: *mf*

Melody 6

Musical staff for Melody 6, measures 21-24. Dynamics: *mf*

Melody 7

Musical staff for Melody 7, measures 25-28. Dynamics: *mf*

Melody 8

Musical staff for Melody 8, measures 29-32. Dynamics: *mp*

Melody 9

Musical staff for Melody 9, measures 33-36. Dynamics: *mf*

Melody 10

Musical staff for Melody 10, measures 37-40. Dynamics: *mf*

Melody 11

Musical staff for Melody 11, measures 41-44. Dynamics: *f*

Melody 12

Musical staff for Melody 12, measures 45-48. Dynamics: *mf* to *p*





# Improve your Sight-Reading for the Alto Saxophone

## Booklet 2

- Each worksheet has 12 lines of melodic patterns.
- Each melodic pattern lasts for 3 bars with a bar for resting and breathing. This gives you a chance to look ahead at the next line of pitches and rhythms.

### Ideas for use!

- Clap the rhythms
- Say the rhythms with sounds (tea, coffee, lemonade, ti-ta, etc)
- Sing the letter names
- Play the melodic ideas on your instrument
- Play the whole worksheet as a round with some other music friends
- Use the patterns to compose simple, longer melodies for your instrument.

Happy playing!

### Play-Along Recordings

On Youtube you will find play-along videos for all sight-reading exercises.

Youtube channel - @Music Theory Made Simple (<https://www.youtube.com/@musictheorymadesimple>)

